This publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Ordering information and purchase of this and other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be obtained from the GPO or the EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC). Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the NEIC. Addresses and telephone numbers appear below.

National Energy Information Center, EI-231 Energy Information Administration Forrestal Building Room 1F-048 Washington, DC 20585 (202) 586-8800

Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, DC 20402 (202) 783-3238

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

Released for Printing April 8, 1988

Energy Information Administration Forrestal Building, EI-231 Washington, DC 20585

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

FIRST—CLASS MAIL POSTAGE & FEES PAID U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY PERMIT NO. G 20

FIRST CLASS MAIL



DOE/EIA-0218(88/14) Distribution Category UC-98



Energy Information Administration Washington, DC

Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended: April 2, 1988



Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended April 2, 1988, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 17.6 million short tons (bituminous coal and lignite, 17.5 million short tons; Pennsylvania anthracite, .07 million short tons). This was 10.6 percent lower than production in the previous week, and was 17.5 percent higher than production in the corresponding week of 1987. The drop in production since the previous week is due to a United Mine Workers of America holiday on April 1, 1988, honoring John Mitchell, their first president.

Between January 1 and April 2, 1988, two States have had significantly higher coal production than in the same period of 1987: Wyoming 13.3 percent (5.5 million short tons) higher and Montana 26.8 percent (2.9 million short tons) higher. These higher levels coincide with widespread sagging coal prices, more spot coal

purchases in the region, and higher coal consumption at electric power plants to replace lower hydroelectric generation due to drought conditions in the West. In addition, coal contracts have been encouraged by actions of the 1987 Montana State Legislature to permit significant graduated reductions in the coal severance tax if 32.2 million short tons of coal are produced in fiscal year 1988 (July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988).

Cumulative data in Table 1 are presented for the 52-week period ended in the current week. Data for the 52-week period ended in the corresponding week one year earlier are also included.

The methodology used to make weekly estimates of coal production was published in the Weekly Coal Production (DOE/EIA-0218(86/35)), released for publication on September 8, 1986.

Figure 1. Coal Production

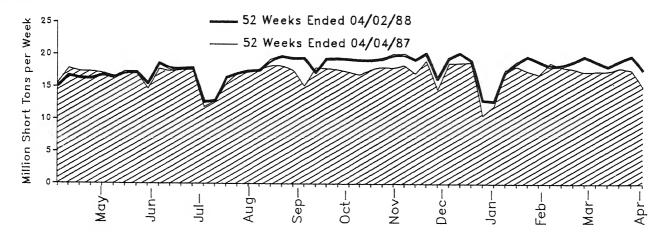


Table 1. Coal Production

Production and Carloadings	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		
·	04/02/88	03/26/88	04/04/87	04/02/88	04/04/87	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous ¹ and Lignite	17,525	19,592	14,914	924,329	876,556	5.5
Pennsylvania Anthracite	72	85	68	4,295	4,221	1.8
U.S. Total	17,597	19,676	14,981	928,624	880,777	5.4
Railroad Cars Loaded						

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: 1987 and 1988 data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding . Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Coal Production by State

(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended					
	04/02/88	03/26/88	04/04/87			
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi	10,182	11,784	9,728			
Alabama	408	510	427			
Illinois	1,079	1,354	1,049			
Indiana	622	694	549			
Kentucky	2,824	3,227	2,615			
Kentucky, Eastern	2,088	2,386	1,862			
Kentucky, Western	736	841	754			
Maryland	46	51	66			
Ohio	584	681	617			
Pennsylvania Bituminous	1,299	1,356	1,300			
Tennessee	99	124	98			
Virginia.	797	985	733			
West Virginia	2,425	2,802	2,275			
West of the Mississippi	7,343	7,808	5,185			
Alaska	30	36	22			
Arizona	209	268	84			
Arkansas	2	1	2			
Colorado	233	292	241			
Iowa	10	9	9			
Kansas	40	34	33			
Louisiana	31	59	51			
Missouri	93	83	84			
Montana	890	927	495			
New Mexico	315	401	140			
North Dakota	504	524	415			
Oklahoma	55	60	413			
Texas			813			
	1,105	1,019				
Utah Washington	317 92	407 101	268 79			
Washington						
Wyoming	3,417	3,586	2,407			
Bituminous and Lignite Total	17,525	19,592	14,914			
Pennsylvania Anthracite	72 17 507	85	68			
U.S. Total	17,597	19,676	14,981			

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: 1987 and 1988 data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independ Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy mation Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report" and State mining agency coal production